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**HAS A SQUALLY LOOK****THE EUROPEAN WAR CLOUD EXPANDING TO BIG PROPORTIONS.**

Possibility that It May Let Loose Its Flood of Woe and Destruction Before Many Weeks.

**GERMANY'S EMPEROR BOLD**

HE WILL NOT RECOGNIZE BRITISH SUZERAINTY OVER TRANSVAAL.

His Unexpected Attitude Arousing a Bitter Sentiment Among All Classes of the English Nation.

**EXCITEMENT AT LONDON**

COMMENTS OF THE PRESS ARE EVIDENCE OF A SERIOUS CRISIS.

Secretary Chamberlain Confers with Chief Editors and Then Visits the Queen at Her Winter Home.

**MANY ALARMING RUMORS**

BRITISH ARMY RESERVES AND MILITIA MAY BE MOBILIZED.

Fleet of War Ships Preparing for an Emergency—Other Vessels to Be Sent to South Africa at Once.

LONDON, Jan. 8.—The world has not heard the last of the Transvaal incident; indeed, if appearances do not mislead, the "dogs of war" may mark in earnest before the incident passes into history. All sorts of rumors were in circulation yesterday.

One was that the relations between Germany and Great Britain had become strained to the danger point. Another was that this government had decided to send a fleet of war ships to South Africa. There is more or less basis for both leading rumors.

Yesterday afternoon a dispatch was received from Berlin saying: "At a special audience which Dr. W. J. Leyds, the Secretary of State of the Transvaal, had with Emperor William to-day his Majesty declared that he would not recognize any claim of suzerainty over the Transvaal. Great Britain, by the treaty of 1894, claims suzerainty over the Transvaal republic." This news did not tend to allay the war scare here. The feeling against Emperor William on account of his dispatch of congratulation to President Kruger, apparently ignoring British suzerainty over the Transvaal republic, continues among all classes of people, and the war sentiment against Germany rises as the time passes. Lady Warwick has written a letter to the Times on the subject. Emperor William is a member of several exclusive English clubs, including the Royal Yacht Squadron, and in some of them the demand for his expulsion is already loud. Letters have also been published in the newspapers demanding that he resign his colonelcy in the Royal Dragoons.

**WARLIKE ACTIVITY.**

The war scare was further increased last evening by the Globe, which printed some sensational news under these headlines: "Activity in the War Office. Anticipated Military Measures." The Globe then stated that the War Office sent a special military messenger to the Colonial Office, and that it was rumored that important orders were impending. It also stated that a dispatch received from Aldershot said that the general belief, almost backed by proof, prevailed there that the authorities were considering the mobilizing of the army reserves and part of the militia. The men employed in the ordnance stores were all very busy.

In line with the above the Times this morning makes the following announcement: "Orders have been sent to Portsmouth, Devonport and Chatham for the immediate commissioning of six ships to form a flying squadron, the object of which is evidently to have a squadron ready for any required emergency. It will be composed of two first-class battle ships, two first-class and two second-class cruisers. Probably the Royal Oak and the Revenge will be chosen. The possibility of the commissioning of such a squadron at a moment's notice shows that our resources are better than was supposed, and is proof that our naval organization has greatly improved of late years. It has also been decided to dispatch a naval force to Delagoa bay, but it is unknown whether it will be composed of vessels from the Cape or from the East Indies."

**A GRAVE STATEMENT.**

In an editorial the Times hopes that the Mediterranean fleet will be withdrawn from Salonica and ordered elsewhere and prepared for emergencies. The Times congratulates the country on the foregoing news, and with reference to a reiteration by its Berlin correspondent of the statement that Germany had intended to land marines at Lorenzo Marques for the invasion of the Transvaal, and had only abandoned the intention on hearing of Dr. Jameson's defeat, the Times says: "This is a grave statement, and we refuse to believe that Portugal would have lent herself to such a move. But it proves that German interference was not the result of sudden indignation at Dr. Jameson's action, but had been meditated and discussed and presumably concerted with the Boers. Emperor William's indignation must accordingly be regarded in the light of diplomatic histrionics. It is a tradition of German policy to prepare a coup

secretly, and then give it an air of coming about by an unfortunate accident. There is grave reason to suspect that she has long harbored hostile designs. This theory will explain the Boers' extraordinary obstinacy in refusing moderate concessions to the Uitlanders."

The Daily Telegraph announces that it has been decided to intercept the troops in transit to Delagoa bay in order to send strong reinforcements of infantry and cavalry to the Cape. This paper also states that troops in addition will be sent from England, and that a first-class cruiser has been ordered to Delagoa bay.

The correspondent of the Standard at Aldershot believes that there is a question of calling out the army reserves and a portion of the militia. The Duke of Connaught and the chief staff officers, this correspondent says, are busy at headquarters, and are in constant communication with the War Office.

A special dispatch from Berlin says that Dr. Leyds, the Secretary of State of the Transvaal, has received a dispatch which states that the Transvaal demands from England an indemnity of £500,000 for Dr. Jameson's invasion.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has issued a special collect for use in the churches during the present grave crisis.

**WILL BE NO "PICNIC."**

England May Be Compelled to Fight Germany and Russia.

NEW YORK, Jan. 8.—A dispatch to the Journal from London says: The government has still on the news from Cape Town. Meantime, the most serious condition is nearer home. England and Germany are on the ragged edge of war. Your correspondent cabled yesterday that it was impossible to believe the rumor that Emperor William had told Leyds, agent of the Transvaal, that he meant to send a German minister to Johannesburg. Leyds told this to a reporter yesterday, and now he has said to another news man at Berlin that the Emperor told him he would recognize the complete independence of the Transvaal. Retaliation has strengthened the story, which, if true, meant neither more nor less than war between England and Germany.

Emperor William has not ships enough to fight England, and will not do so alone. The case is one either of pure bluster or else is the outcome of a well-arranged plan between Russia and Germany, in pursuance of which Emperor William takes the first slight excuse for announcing his intentions.

The situation was intense here last night, because England is not averse to this war, as she was to a war with the United States. One could feel the strain in the air. The editors-in-chief of all the leading London dailies were sent for by Chamberlain and closeted with him for some time, after which he went to the Isle of Wight to see the Queen. By her command he had been sending dispatches by wire and papers by messengers twice a day, so the Queen was well informed before commanding him to visit her. The whole situation, therefore, bears an ugly look.

**OFFICERS ANXIOUS FOR WAR.**

Some sort of war has been sent out to the army reserves, and at the presentation of some army medals by the Princess Louise the regular army general detailed to the volunteers took occasion to declare that the volunteers were never in better condition, and that retired officers were pressing forward from all over the country to notify the War Office of their readiness to rejoin the service.

A glance at the Chronicle revealed the fact that war with Germany is believed to be close at hand, and also discloses the fact that the government has decided to apprise the English nation that it is facing a crisis. No such words have been read and no such tone used in an English newspaper in many a day. "England and Germany—Serious Crisis." Such is the bold headline. Then follows a Berlin dispatch asserting that the Transvaal is to throw off English suzerainty and declare her independence.

"Also," says the correspondent, "the step already taken, of changing the German consulate at Pretoria to a consulate-general, will be followed, the Boers Courier states, by the appointment of a resident German minister there."

The editor of the Chronicle, under the inspiration of the War Office, starts his leader, "Warlike Utterances," and starts thus: "The patience and good sense of the English people stand to-day in need of reinforcement. We observe a hasty, not to say a panic-stricken call for the immediate summoning of the defensive forces of the empire. We assume that they will be ready. We expect they will be adequate. We hope that their employment will not be advertised in the spirit of a vulgar and timorous haste. Peace is one of the greatest of British interests, and above all, peace with America is not merely an interest; it is a first condition of honorable life for both peoples."

**A HEAVY RESPONSIBILITY.**

The editorial goes on to say that no dispute between England and America, however embittered, should be allowed to proceed to the extremity of war. The leader is a column long, and all of it directed to America. Then comes the statement of the German situation in a second editorial. It begins: "The tension is so extreme at the present moment that every man in these islands should feel resting upon him a heavy responsibility." Continuing, the writer says: "The American question is far more important of the two, because the ties that bind our people are closer than our relations to Germany." The editor quotes the vital clause of the convention with the Transvaal of 1884 enforcing suzerainty over that country, and adds "no language can be plainer, and we have simply to inform the German Emperor we abide by that language as completely as we do by our intention to respect the internal liberty and independence of the South African republic."

In this article Cecil Rhodes is referred to as a "turbulent South African dictator," a phrase showing which way the wind blows

in Africa, and that the wires from Africa have been gagged.

The Daily Telegraph publishes the news that the Royal Lancaster Regiment, which has started for India, will disembark at the Cape. Another regiment of equal strength is on its way from India to the Cape. A considerable force will shortly leave England for the same point. These regiments are to be selected from the First Army Corps. A first-class cruiser has been ordered to Delagoa bay, the harbor where the German Sea Adler is already. Further yet, a second cruiser is on its way to Delagoa bay, but both are third-class cruisers, and likely to be cleverly handled by the British ship.

**SIR EDWIN ARNOLD'S LEADER.**

"Justice and Strength." Sir Edwin Arnold begins his leader in these characteristic words: "It is not enough in these days to have merely a just cause. Justice, Englishmen are painfully discovering, must wear the canopy of strength, and we are therefore glad to announce that her Majesty's government is confident in the correctness of their action in the matter of the Transvaal and resolute to maintain the rights of the Queen. It has directed naval and military measures to be taken which will put anything like a surprise or a defiance in South Africa altogether out of the question." He maintains that the German Emperor or her Emperor, or to the fact that the German ambassador called on Lord Salisbury to-day, for what we cannot help but think must have been the purpose of announcing that Germany intended to send a minister to the Transvaal and to recognize her independence.

The Standard, supposed to be closer to the government than even the Times, begins its leader with a discussion of the position of the German Emperor. It heads its editorial, "The Kaiser's Intrigues." It says that he has made a mistake in counting on France. "Essentially the position of the Emperor was to combine against this country the efforts of the other great powers," the editor says, "and to confront us with demands which would not only wound our prestige, but would subvert our position as the paramount authority in the political system of South Africa."

The editor goes on to say that Emperor William made a grave error in his calculation. Instead of getting France to play the game of her enemies to strike an old friend the result is to bring about the return to the tone of cordiality which for some time been absent in French references to this country. That is the tone of the whole editorial, which flatly declares that "it cannot be too emphatically stated we are determined to remain the only nation having direct political authority in the whole group of South African territories."

Even the Daily News charges all the trouble to the German Emperor, but stoutly insists that the last result will not be to cause England to waive a particle of her rights.

**EFFECT ON THE STOCK MARKET.**

NEW YORK, Jan. 7.—The Evening Post's London financial correspondent writes: "First stock markets here were flat to-day by continued serious news from the Transvaal, unconfirmed reports of the resignation of the German chancellor, together with the wildest rumors, all more or less untrue. The Transvaal position was regarded during the day as very grave. Unless the Boers soon yield to the just claims of the Uitlanders, British intervention is considered almost certain. Consols have been 104, but closed better on purchases said to come from Germany. American shares have especially fallen on the gloomy anticipation of the effect of the breakdown of the gold market, for they closely better. All orders for gold to America, which undoubtedly will be to the extent of several millions, are most unsettled. The losses entailed are becoming heavy and serious. The Paris and Berlin markets were flat to-day, but the latter closed better."

**STORY OF A LOST CAUSE.**

Dr. Jameson's Invasion of the Transvaal and Nonaction of Uitlanders.

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LONDON, Jan. 7.—Missing dispatches delayed in transmission from Johannesburg and Cape Town are gradually reaching this city. Some of the latest messages filed are arriving before the earliest dispatches placed in the hands of the telegraph and cable operators at the different points mentioned. They are dated from Jan. 1 onward, and, being collected, the following synopsis of the invasion of the Transvaal by the forces of the British Chartered Company has been compiled from the past.

The Uitlanders, or foreign residents of the Transvaal, have been complaining of the treatment they have been subjected to by the Boers. The Uitlanders, though far outnumbering the Boers, have been compelled to contribute practically all the revenue of the republic, and yet have been treated as a subject race in its government. That is their side of the question. On the other hand, the Boers claim that the very fact that the Uitlanders, mostly Englishmen, so far outnumber them is the main argument against giving them full representation, for then they would soon outvote the Boers, and make the republic nothing more or less than a British colony. On this ground ill feeling grew until intimations were made to Dr. Jameson, administrator of the territory of the British Chartered Company, that the British in the Transvaal were ripe for revolt, and that if he did not take the initiative the Uitlanders would rise and support him.

Dr. Jameson then began preparations for a raid on Johannesburg, mustering about seven hundred men and plenty of ammunition, and marched to the Transvaal border. When the right moment arrived a letter was sent to him to go to the assistance of his compatriots, who were in danger at the hands of the aroused Boers, then riding about the streets and country in a most threatening manner. On Monday, Dec. 30, Dr. Jameson's force crossed the Transvaal border, without the knowledge, however, it would seem, of the Uitlanders of Johannesburg. He cut the telegraph wires behind him, to prevent being ordered back by the British government, it is claimed, and pushed in for Krugersdorp, where he expected to find reinforcements of two thousand Uitlanders.

On the following day, Dec. 31, there was intense excitement at Johannesburg, the people hurrying into the town from the mines and suburbs. The central committee of the Uitlanders called a meeting, and a provisional government for the town, and announced that ample provision would be made to defend it against any local Boers. The provisional government established itself in the Consolidated Gold Fields Building, and their Maxim rapid-fire guns were placed by the citizens in advantageous positions about it. The Boers, however, on the following day (Wednesday), but the committee appointed by the new government hesitated to go to Pretoria without a safe conduct.

**UITLANDERS ALARMED.**

By this time the news that Dr. Jameson had crossed the border at that place was expected hourly. Crowds of people surrounded the Consolidated Gold Fields Building and the gathering of recruits for the Uitlanders' forces was carried on with vigor, but too late, as subsequent events showed. In the meantime the Boers had not been idle. They seem to have been fully aware of Dr. Jameson's proposed raid and met the movement by gathering together a force of about five thousand well-armed, well-mounted, excellently-trained farmer burghers, whose rifles always speak in deadly earnest. This

(Continued on Fourth Page.)

**VEST AT HIS BEST****MISSOURI SENATOR BREAKS LOOSE**

Feet and Lands Both Rear Heels in the Face of Justice.

**SCORES THE SUPREME COURT**

FOR EXEMPTING "SORDID WEALTH OF THE LAND" FROM TAXATION.

Libels the Harrison Administration, Blanks "Shepherd Kings" and Criticizes Cleveland and Carlisle.

**CHARGE AGAINST PULITZER**

MR. LODGE SAYS HE IS A TRAITOR TO HIS ADOPTED COUNTRY.

"Hungarian Prince" Liable to Penalty for Inducing Foreigners to Interfere in a Government Measure.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—The Senate to-day was treated to one of Senator Vest's characteristic speeches. He arraigned the Supreme Court for the income tax decision; he laid the responsibility for the lack of revenue at their door when they exempted the "sordid wealth of the land" from taxation; he contrasted the records of the present and past administrations; he threw some light on heretofore unknown chapters in the history of the McKinley law; he denounced the financial dependence of this country and of others on the moneyed influence; he attacked the President and the Secretary of the Treasury for their proposition to retire the greenbacks and place the circulation in the hands of the national banks; quoted Secretary Carlisle against himself, and, in conclusion, declared that the conflict between bimetalism and the gold standard was irrepressible, and that the sooner it was decided the better it would be for our public and private life.

The other feature of the session to-day grew out of the introduction by Mr. Chandler of a bill for a popular loan through the issue of postal savings certificates. In the course of Mr. Chandler's remarks, the cable replies of the Prince of Wales, the Rothschilds and others to the New York World were alluded to, and Mr. Lodge claimed that the editor of the World had been guilty of violating Section 835 of the Revised Statutes in holding communication with officials of another government, the purpose of which "was to interfere with a measure of the United States directly relating to both Mr. Lodge and Mr. Chandler for their suggestion that public opinion could not be solicited either here or abroad on any question, and affirmed that a just public opinion in all civilized countries must be the final arbiter of all disputes."

Senator Lindsay was present in the chamber for the first time since the reconvening of Congress, and at the opening of to-day's session took the oath prescribed by the Constitution. Numerous petitions bearing on the recognition of the Cuban belligerents and the Venezuelan boundary line dispute were presented. Among the latter was one from the Society of Friends of Indiana, praying for arbitration.

**TIE FREE-SILVER BILL.**

Mr. Jones of Arkansas reported from the finance committee the free-silver substitute for the House bill, and gave notice that he would call it up to-morrow and ask the Senate to consider it. Mr. Merrill, chairman of the finance committee, notified the Senate that the substitute was opposed "by every Republican member of the committee." The bill went on the calendar.

On motion of Mr. Davis the House joint resolution concerning the improvement of the public building at Mankato, Minn., was agreed to.

On Mr. Kyle's motion a bill was passed amending existing laws so that evidence of timber claimants can be taken before the clerk of any court of record, instead of requiring him to go to the clerk of the district court, and to go before the officers of the Land Office.

Mr. Voorhees secured unanimous consent for a resolution of the Senate to refer the General Case to make contracts for the completion of the new Library of Congress, by stating that the bill would be completed within the time fixed by the act, and that about \$9,000 would be covered back into the treasury. An amendment in the resolution, which was referred to the finance committee, providing that hereafter any contemplated issue of bonds shall be referred to the Senate at least twenty days, and that such bonds shall be sold to the highest bidder.

The House resolution for the appointment of Hon. Wm. L. Wilson as one of the regents of the Smithsonian Institute was adopted.

Mr. Chandler presented a bill providing for a popular loan by the issue of postal savings notes. Speaking of the bill, Mr. Chandler called attention to a cable message in the New York World to-day from Rothschilds &amp; Sons, expressing doubt as to whether any European capitalists would take American bonds in investment in the Venezuelan boundary line dispute was arranged. He said, that being the situation, it was as an amendment to the financial committee could not furnish the resources necessary to maintain our credit. That could, he thought, be accomplished by a suitable appeal to the people. He doubted whether the Treasury would be able to meet the subscriptions from the people would prove effective owing to the difficulties and uncertainties with which bids would be beset. What was wanted was a regular loan by which bids would be beset. He explained his bill and predicted that the postal savings certificates issued under the bill would become as popular for investment as the compound interest notes issued during the rebellion. He asked that the bill go to the committee